THE TIMES

PUBLISHED BY

THE TIMES COMPANY TIMES BUILDING,

TENTH AND BANK STREETS. RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a menth, \$6.00 a year; by mail 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year.

THE SUNDAY TIMES-Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year,

THE WEEKLY TIMES-Issued and mailed in two parts-One dollar a year by

Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company. Reading notices in reading matter type,

20 cents per line. Card of advertising rates for space

furnished on application. Remit by draft, check, postoffice order or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender. Times Telephones: Business office, No. 549; editorial rooms, No. 936.

Specimen copies free. All subscriptions by mail payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper if you live out of Richmond and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew before the paper is stopped. You should not miss a single copy of

The Times. THE TIMES COMPANY. MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

The Manchester carrier of The Times is D. M. Wiltshire, 519 west Twelfth street, where subscriptions can be left.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, 109 SYCA-

MORE STREET. WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L.
WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY
BUILDING, WASHINGTON,
D. C.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-CREASING.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., Lee Camp Stuart Council, A. L. of H., Powell's

Hall., and L. of H. Lodge, No. 308 north Fifth street. Good Will Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Richmond Council, Chosen Friends, El-Druids' Hall.

Richmond Lodge, A. I. U. W., Odd-Fellows' Hall. Queen Lodge, Golden Shoe, Ellett's Hall. Company B. First regiment, armory. Eiba Beneficial and Social Society, Cen-Trades' Council, Eagle Hall.

The fact that Justice Field, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was bold enough to express his conscientious opinion and denounced the Geary act, excluding Chinese residents, and, refusing to agree in the opinion of the majority of the court that it was constitutional, aroused the indignation of a certain class of individuals in San Francisco, and threats have been made that he will be lynched if he ever returns to California. But these threats will amount to nothing. Justice Field's life was threatened once before in California, and the man who

It seems that Mr. Ruskin was not made Poet Laureate of England after all, but that the honor was conferred on Lewis Morris, who has been commissioned to write the marriage ode for the Duke of York and the Princess May. It is said of him that he did such jobs while Lord Tennyson was still alive, including the Queen's Jubilee ode, and for this sort of thing, the back work of a court poet, Lewis Morris is altogether fitted, and if this is all that the appointment of Poet Laureate means, he might as well have it.

threatened it is dead, while the Justice

It is unfortunate for Prince Antoine D'Orleans that he should be compelled to occupy a lower social position than his wife, and so be known only as the Infanta Eulalie's husband. It is always unfortunate for a man to be obscured by his wife's greatness or intelligence, and the Prince Antoine is no better known to the public than is the husband of Mrs. Lease. The Prince ought to try to remain in the United States where he could soon rid himself of this thraldom to his wife.

Five of the largest firms which composed the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, otherwise known as the Whisky Trust, have withdrawn from that corporation, and, on account of their action, the trust is declared broken. The prosecution of the trust by the Attorney-General of the United States, and too much competition caused its downfall. This, and the failure of the Cordage Trust, looks as if Trusts formed for controlling the market for great staples were not

Governor McKinley is reported as being very angry with the Republican Leagues because, at the recent convention at Louisville, they did not indorse his tariff bantling. He accuses the Leagues of trying to kill him politically by ignoring his pet law. The Leagues, however, are only following the example of the whole country. McKinlevism was doomed long before any Republican action killed it. The people disposed of it very effectually last November.

The incomparable little Lotta was blackballed by some members of the Sorosis, because of her profession. It was lucky for Lotta that she was blackballed, and it is "one of those things that no feller can find out" why she wanted to join the strong-minded women at all.

Secretary Herbert is still determined to make the navy do something to earn its expenses. He has ordered the squadrons to move, and while the naval lions of Washington society think this is a nuisance they will have to exchange flirtations for work.

The Philadelphia Times thinks that opening the World's Fair on Sunday would make that day one of rest to Chicago barkeepers. There is a suggestion in that proposition which should make the anti-openers pause and reflect.

HOW THE NEGRO'S NORTHERN PRIENDS TREAT HIM.

The efforts which the people of the South have made to show the negro that his true interests call on him to act in unison and in harmony with the reputable white people of the South rather than in perpetual antagonism to them, have heretofore been so disheartening as to give them but little encouragment to a continuance of them. The good book tells us, however, that we should never weary in well doing, and more in obedience to its command than from a hope of influencing negro opinion we present the negroes this morning with a few facts that they would

An eminent judge in Philadelphia recently made some remarks in his court concerning the negro population of that city. He directed the attention of his grand jury to the great increase of crime among the colored population during recent years, and pointed out that they are, more and more, herding together in the same slums, where their situation grows steadily worse, and crime abounds. The Philadelphia newspapers have taken the judge's remarks up and have

given them a very full discussion. They agree with him that the facts are as he has stated them, and they go further, admitting openly that the moral decline of the negro in Northern cities is due to the discriminations made there against him. The New York Evening Post, summing up the views of the Philadelphia papers, states them thus:

"The chief cause for this is the growing discrimination against the black man because he is black. Time was when there were many carpenters, bricklayers and other mechanics employed in the building trades in Philadelphia, while now there are so few as not to count, and the labor unions are shutting them out by adopting a cast-iron rule that the acceptable applicant shall be 'white. Only a few years ago coachmen and male waiters were generally negroes, but they are now rarely found in these capacities. Judge Gordon advised the negroes to turn to the mechanic trades; but the Press confesses that 'a relentless prejudice shuts the negro out of nearly all those me-chanic trades. This prejudice practically excludes the negro from work on railroads cutside of the semi-domestic service of a utside of the semi-domestic service of a Pullman car. It keeps them from employment on horse-car lines. It shuts them out of machine shops and most, if not all, factories. It closes the doors of most shops to the colored negro clerk, man or woman.' The Telegraph is equal-

y emphatic and frank, saying of them:
"They must live, or at least from their point of view they must. Few of them, however, do really live. They simply ex-ist in the wretchedness, vileness and vice of the siums, where they are herded like cattle, and where their necessities or their idleness make them criminals. This negro problem is a serious one, and Judge Gor-don has done good service by calling public attention to it."

This is republished in the Philadelphia Telegraph as a correct statement of the case. The Post goes on then to state the case as it exists elsewhere in the North, as follows:

The situation in Philadelphia does not differ materially from that in other large Northern cities. In New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Chicago the same tendencies are visible. Nobody can travel in this part of the country without being struck by the steady disappearance of the negro from those employments where he was formerly most in evidence, notably as barbers, waiters and coachmen. It has now become the exception to find black men behind the tables in the dining-room of a large hotel, whereas a quarter of a century ago they almost monopolized this kind of service.

The Post then remarks that

"Politics obviously has nothing to do with the matter, for the condition of the negro is not quite so bad in either New York or Brooklyn as in Philad which is the great Republican city of the

The Post then asks what is the caus of this? And it answers, in the language of the Philadelphia Press, a bigotted Republican organ, "a relentless prejudice." Here then we have the case made out upon Republican testimony. In a Northern city which is overwhelmingly Republican, negroes are denied the right to earn their living by work and are driven into living by crime, because the Republicans there have "a relentless prejudice" against them, and another Northern paper of the highest standing deliberately admits that what exists in Philadelphia. exists everywhere else in the North.

If our negroes are capable of the most elementary stages of reasoning, ought they not to perceive that their real friends are not the Northern Republicans who wish to use them for political ends, but the white people amongst whom they have been born and raised, who understand them and have a kindly regard for them, who intend to keep them in their proper social place, but who are always ready to treat them kindly and see that they have perfect justice done them at all

SECRETARY MORTON ON FARMERS.

The Philadelphia Record publishes the synopsis of an Interview with Secretary of Agriculture Morton which is very interesting to all classes, but especially to farmers. He takes a very encouraging view of the situation, and is decidedly of the opinion that while the debts of the farmers have increased, the value of the property which is security for these debts have likewise increased. He also regards the prospect of a further increase in the value of farm products as good, because there will be proportionately less cultivated land, and production will, therefore, decline to a level with consumption. Production, he continued, has heretofore outstripped consumption, because under the Homestead laws a vast domain of cheap and fertile land has been brought rapidly under cultivation, but as the main object of those getting these Homestead lands has been to bring a farm into market as fast as possible, and then mortgage it to the full extent of it value, production on them will cease.

In this part of his interview Secretary Morton is evidently talking about the North, for his statements certainly do not apply to the South. Here the farmers' lands have not increased in value in proportion to their debts, and the action of the Homestead laws has not affected them appreciably. Thus far, therefore, the South has no special interest in Mr. Morton's remarks.

In the continuance of his interview, however, the Secretary does make statements which are worthy of consucration by the Southern as well as the Northern farmer. He very truthfully says that the decline of the pronts of the farmers through overproduction would not have been so seriously felt had they "been able to obtain their own necessaries in the same free market in which they sell their products." On this account the farmers

have suffered more than any class living. because they had to compete with the whole world in seiling their products, while they had to pay protective prices whenever they bought any article of necessity to the farm and household. And while other classes were taxed by Protection just as the farmers were, still the great competition which farmers encountered caused farm products to decline in price, and therefore the cost of living was reduced to consumers. This condition of affairs will be greatly ame-

liorated under a reformed tariff. Concerning Populist agitation and the free silver craze, the Secretary speaks words of sound wisdom. According to our Philadelphia contemporary, he says that "while listening to the alluring plans of Government aid the farmers too slowly recognize that the chief disadvantage under which they labor is in the fact that they must buy in a protected market and sell in an unprotected market. What they need is the abrogation of an old and bad legislative system, not the enactment of a new and worse system. The sooner the farmers shall have fully realized that the Government cannot help them with coinage of cheap money any more than by protective tariffs, the sooner they will conclude to help themselves. In the child-like faith in the miraculous power of the Government fetich to make something out of nothing one dismal failure in legislation is only succeeded by another."

The Secretary then tells the farmers "that as they hold the 'corner' on the supplies of food, and that as the value of their land must rise with the absorption of the public domain, they have nothing to ask of the Government except to be let alone to work out their own moral and material salvation."

If the farmers of the country, and particularly of Virginia, would read, mark, learn and inwardly digest these views of Secretary Morton, we would no longer hear talk about making a sixty-five cent dollar worth a hundred cents, or about the assistance of Government to farmers, while other people have to depend on themselves. Free coinage of sixty-five cent dollars would ruin the farmers, and Government assistance to any class of men is unconstitutional,

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE MISLED.

One of the most asionishing of natural phenomena is the way in which large bodies of men fall under delusions and rest under them indefinitely. A very large part of the farmers of Virginia favor the free colnage of silver, yet we question seriously if one of them in a hundred has the slightest idea of what he demands when he asks for it. There is not one in one hundred of them that knows if his demand were conceded, that the Government would put out an indefinite number of sliver dollars containing 412 1-2 grains of silver, nine-tenths fine, whilst the gold dollar that it would be putting out at the same time contains 25 8-10 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, and that the gold piece is intrinsically worth thirty-five cents more than the silver piece. We say that we do not believe one farmer in one hundred understands this to be the case, and the whole

We have been led into these remarks by an editorial article in the Appointatox and Buckingham Times of May 18th, which begins with this sentence

The Virginia Sun and the Richmond Sun in this matter.

Now there have been but two points scussed between The Times and the ment coined before 1873 more than \$36,600. 000 of subsidiary silver, all of which was full legal tender, and that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver was passed through Congress surreptitiously and without the members of Congress understanding what they were doing. The Times showed from the records that both statements were absolutely untrue as matters of fact, and that was the whole discussion. Now we do not believe that the Appo

mattox and Buckingham Times means to say that it "is with the Sun" in the two statements quoted, for if it were, after reading the evidence which we have quoted, it would be the same thing for it to say that it believes five is six instead of five. The Appomattox and Buckingham Times means to say that it is in favor of free coinage, but not that it believes the two statements made by the Sun, which is a fair illustration of the general looseness of statement that always accompanies this matter.

NO INTRIGUING FOR THE SENA-TORSHIP.

Our Washington correspondent states that on being asked whether he would remain a candidate for the place of United States Senator in case he accepted the office of Assistant Attorney-General, Holmes Conrad, Esq., answered that he would, but "would adhere to his original purpose of employing no personal solicitations of any kind to secure it." He

"I think the Legislature of Virginia should be governed exclusively by what they know to be the wishes of the people of the State as to the qualifications of the gentlemen whose names are presented and that they should resent all attempts from any direction to enforce the election of any aspirant whose candidacy is pro-moted by mere mechanical efforts."

This is sound and just doctrine. The moment it is made to appear that any candidate for the office of United States Senator is intriguing for the place and seeking to secure it by combinations and two charges of larceny. swaps of votes, that moment should decree the end of that candidate's aspirations. This is a place to be declined by few, to be eagerly sought by none, and certainly to be given to no one who seeks it by intrigue and shameless, self-seeking methods. Let all candidates for it stand or fall by their merits.

The Value of Monuments-The Davis

Monument.

Editor of The Times: We now and then fird a wan who is opposed to the erection of monuments upon the ground that the money should be spent for other objects. This is a narrow view. Monuments are invaluable and are of Divine authority. God in the wilderness ordered Moses to erect monuments and institute festivals in commen oration of great events. The object o both is the same, and that is to tend to coming generations great principles and fix important events. We have what is properly called "monumental history the most certain and valuable of all hisrects profune and sacred history with hooks of steel. All doubt is put to rest. hooks of steel. All doubt is In modern terms a monut

"object," a visible, tangible, "lesson." Impressions through the eye are quick got and yet more lasting than those by the ear. In modern language, "seeing is

When I visited the tomb of Washington When I visited the tomb of washington years ago, and often when I look upon the splendid monument in our Capitol Square, thoughts come into my mind that I cannot describe; they are always of a lofty and elevating character. It is so, doubless, with thousands. It is more important that the Southern people erect important that the Southern people erect monuments to their heroes of the late war than that our Northern friends do so. Our cause was lost, and, therefore, is in far more danger of being forgotten.

I remember written an article with the

Iar more danger of being forgotten.

I remember writing an article with the title "Shall that which is lost be forgotten?" and I endeavored to show that there was great danger that such a cause would be, but should not be forgotten; that many a great and good cause was lost, but only for a time. Even the religion of our Lord seemed lost for centuries—some principles are eternal and can ries—some principles are eternal and can never lose their value to human happi-ness. One of these is self government. Perhaps there never was a time when a clear understanding by the American people of this great question was ever more important than now. The corner-stone of this principle among us is mu-tual respect—I mean between the States and between the states and between the sections. The man or men who will do this work effectually will save this country from certain destruc-tion. The men who provoke strife are our worst enemies. The Southern people never have and never will object to our orthern friends lauding and exalting their heroes as they may please, nor will we meddle by suggestion even or in any other way with their mode of carrying out their plans, though they take some of our hard-earned money by act, of Concress in doing so. But we shall certainly resent as impertment any prescription,

dictation or protest they may make to our proceedings with a like view. Every Southern man, who calls himself a man, should resent instantly any idea of inferiority wherever and however made. The Chicago Herald tenders his advice without the asking. He speaks to us as if we were weak-minded old women whom the Northern Democracy were carrying on their backs (whereas we carry the Northern Democracy), and begs s not to indulge in any "offensive effu-ions of sickly grief" over Jeffersor sions of sickly grief over Jefferson Davis' bones. "Offensive effusions" is good. Offensive to whom? The men who put Mr. Davis in prison and would have been delighted to have hanged him, and would have done so had it been legal. How nobly he would have died we all know "Offensive offensions of sleting." know. "Offersive effusions of sickly grief." I imagine the editor of the Herald was himself nauscated at the settle his stomach, Well, what are w coming to? The whole North are likely to be sea-sick next week, especially our brother Democrats! I fear the Republi-cans will not only have to take mint juleps, but Squibb's Mixture, also, as grief sometimes works both ways. Can't bury our dead with decent tears without primission from our Northern Democratic brethren! "Save us from our friends!" Jefferson Davis was chosen leader of all the brave men of thirteen States. He had personal enemies; so had Washing-ton; and political ones also. He was true to us, and suffered for us, not even hav-

t cost me the loss of a large practice and all the property, real and personal, possessed. Had it been ten thousand imes more valuable I would gladly have duen it. But what is property to life? The best, the wisest, the bravest mea of he South by thousands, by tens of housands, offered their lives every day or four years, if need be, with him as heir leader thow brave they fought the Northern soldiers know), and now after wenty-five years of loyalty to the recenty-five years of loyalty to the re-nited States are asked not to respect prelives, our dead heroes; not to obey e common instincts of humanity, to mothers lie buried, and to smeak ay like whipped dogs into some thicke when the body of our brave and stain-less chieftain is laid away in our sacred soil; Cursed, thrice cursed, be the cowardly wretch who would heed such low and eraven advice. For Mr. Davis we despolled our churches to make beds for his men; we took down bells from th reverence. The Northern child the offense to our former enemies, but low friends, so-called. David. "the man frer God's own heart." armed, went ato the house of God and took the bread or his soldiers from the altar, not lawul, but for the priest only to eat, and udas applauded him! Shall we not nonor in God's house our best and dearest ad friend, whom we loved better than ther or mother, sister or brother, or combined? The best test of loving is suffering for the one loved. Did we not love the cause Mr. Davis represented more than fife? Yes, truly. Then while I live will I love and honor him and his memory, and teach my children to do

so, but his traducers will I despise and

Lucky Mrs. Sinton. The ladies of the Georgia tent held a meeting yesterday evening at H. M. Starke & Estes' book store to decide who yould get the secession plates, chances for which had been taken at the Bazaar. A lot of numbered tickets were put in a box and well shaken up, and Mr. H. M. Starke, who was a disinterested party, lrew out one ticket. The winning num ber was 105, and was held by Mrs. Nanni-Franklin. After the drawing Mr. Richard son acted as auctioneer, and knocked down the six odd plates left over to Mrs. R. L. Brown at ninety-five cents aplece The amount realized from the sale of the plates was \$75.95.

Reformatory Examination.

The investigation into the alleged as-sault and battery of Superintendent Sampson, of the Laurel Reformatory, upon the person of Andrew Slagle, one of the inmates of the institution, which was to have taken place yesterday at the Henrico county court-house, has been postponed until next Tuesday, in order to have all the witnesses present.

The case of Manuel Collier (colored), charged with housebreaking, was tried. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years on the charge of housebreaking, and was

also given fifteen days in jail on each of A Big Four Engine.

The Indianapolis Journal of Saturday, May 20th, contained the following: One of the ten-wheel engines, built for the Big Four by the Richmond Locomo-tive Works, yesterday hauled Train 17 from Cincinnati to Indianapoolis in two hours and fifty-two minutes. The train consisted of eight cars. It was the first trip of the engine on this train, and it came up the Guilford hill, with that heavy train, forty miles an hour. William Garstang, superintendent of motive power of the Big Four, states that six months from now the Big Four will be the best quipped road, as to power, which crosses

On the Alert.

The following letter has been issued to the Democratic voters of Henrico county by Chairman J. C. Mitchell, of the Henrico Denocratic committee:

"As anticipated, a Republican ticket has been sprung upon us, and we there-fore urge every Democrat to do his full duty Thursday, May 25th. In Fairfield district there is a full ticket for district officers, with every candidate a negro. Let us in every district be on the alert and down negro domination, which we know to our sorrow."

MOUNT VERNON.

Annual Visit of the Virginia Board of Visitors. The Virginia board of visitors of Mount

to Mount Vernon on June 2d, when they will be received by the board of regents of the Institution. The board of visitors consists of Colonel John Beil Bigger, Hon. W. W. Henry, ex-Senator R. W. Moore of Hallfax county, Hon. L. Q. Washington, Senator Fairfax and Senator George A. Mushbach. The board will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. McKinney and little Frankie McKinney. The Governor and his party and Colonel Bigger will beave here in the afternoon of June 1st for Washington, where they will stop at the Metr-politan Hotel. The next evening they will go by boat to Mount Vernon. There they will be the guests of the board of regents of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, consisting of the following ladies: Mrs. Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend, of New York, regent; Mrs. M. J. M. Sweat, of Portland, Me.: Mrs. Cornelius L. King, of Bellows verte. Ver Miss Alice M. Longfellow, of Me.; Mrs. Cornelius L. King, of Bellows Falls, Vt.; Miss Alice M. Longfellow, of Cambridge, Mass.; Ars. O. R. Winder of Portsmouth, N. H.; Mrs. Susan E. J of Portsmouth, N. B., and Sasah S. S., Hudson, of Stratford, Conn.; Miss Comegys, of Dover, Del.; Mrs. Mary T. Barnes, of Washinston, D. C.; Mrs. Elia B. R. Ball, of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Elia B. Washinston, of Charlestown, W. Va.; Irs. Letitia H. Walker, of Leeksville, N. .; Mrs. Lucy H. Pickens, of Edgefield Courthouse, S. C.; Mrs. Georgia Page Wilder, of Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. Martha Mitchell, of Milwaukee, Wis; Mrs. Ida A. Richardson, of New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Rathbone, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mrs. Mary T. Leiter, of Chicago Ill.; Mrs. Woodward, of Lexington, Ky. Mrs. Jenny M. Ward, of Ottawa, Kans. Mrs. Jenny M. Ward, of Ottawa, Kans. Mrs. Rebecca B. Flandran, of St. Paul Minn.; Mrs. Alice Hill, of Denver, Col. Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, of San Francisco Cal.; Mrs. Baker, of Jacksonville, Fla.

vice-regents.

The day is usually spent in a thorough inspection of the buildings and grounds after which the board of visitors are entertained at dinner by the board of regents. The institution is in a very pros perous condition, and the financial statu has been especially good during the pas year, large revenues having been received from the number of visitors who attende the engampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington.

the Republic at Washington.
According to the report of Superintendent Harrison H. Dodge, the following relics and articles of use have been received recently: From Mr. Havemeyer, of New York, the dress sword worn by General Washington. It is appropriately framed and hangs in the main ball. From Mr. Lawrence Washington, of Virgina,

framed and hangs in the main hall. From Mr. Lawrence Washington, of Virginia an exceedingly interesting and well-preserved document that belonged to General Washington, and bears in his own handwriting this indorsement: "Survey and division between Spencer and Washington. September and December, 1830." It states the terms of division of the original 5,000 acres purchased in 163 by John Washington and Nicholas Spencer, and shows a rough plat of the tract, subsequently called Mount Vernon. The old gilt frame inclosing this document was also part of Washington's effects. A brass knob that was taken by some relic-hunter from one of the doors of the banquet hall many years ago was returned to Mount Vernon, through the kindness of Mr. N. J., Packard, of Sturgls, Mich. From Mr. Andrew Reasoner, of Hobokefi, N. J., a copy of the "History of the Washington Association of New Jersey," and also photographs of the General's headquarters at Morristown. The old table and mirror that belonged to General Washington of at Morristown. The old table and mirror that belonged to General Washington at his home in Philadelphia, and were after-wards given to the artist Charles Wilson Peale, have been purchased and placed in

Mrs. Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, and the first vice-regent was Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie, an authoress of great pretension and an actress of fin capacity. She married William F. Ritchie who was at that time owner of the Rich mond Enquirer, and the son of Thoma Ritchie, the Nestor of Democracy.

HOLLYWOOD ASSOCIATION.

The Arrangements Completed for the Observance of Memorial Day,

The ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Associaton held a meeting at the Second Presbyterian church yesterday at 12 sorts and at the price-cuts that o'clock. It was a largely-attended meeting, and arrangements for the exercises at Hollywood on May 31st were discussed. It was decided to hold memorial services on part Sunday hight at the decided. Newest, handsomest. vices on next Sunday night at the Secon Baptist church. Rev. Dr. Landrum, th that all the members of the organization will attend the services, and wear their badges. The hymns, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "How Firm a Foundation" have been selected to be sung.

The ladles of the Hebrew Memorial Association will attend the services Sunday right and also the services on the

Association will attend the services Sunday night, and also the services on the first instant, together with the ladies of the Hollywood Association.

A letter was read from the Junior

Hollywood Association, asking the ladie to participate in the ceremonies on th of the burial on Gettysbury occasion of the burial on Gettysbur Hill, in Hollywood, to-morrow evenin at 5 o'clock of the fifty Confederate so. Hill, in Hollywood, to-morrow evening, at 5 o'clock of the fifty Confederate soldlers' remains which will be taken from Drewry's Bloff, in Chesterfield. Four carriages have been provided for the Hollywood Memorial Association, of which the following ladies were selected as representatives: Mrs. Joseph Bryan, president; Mrs. Isaacs, honorary vice-president; Mrs. James P. Branch, Mrs. P. W. McKinney, Miss Minnie Baughman and Miss E. McD. Crenshaw, vice-presidents; Mrs. M.C. Clarke, Mrs. E. C. Minor, Miss M. G. Crenshaw, Mrs. K. M. M. Gilliam, Mrs. Van Doran, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Werth, Mrs. Townes, and Mrs. McGruder, These ladies will meet at the Second Preshyterian church at 4:45 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Major T. A. Brander has notified the ladies that a triangular lot will be reserved for them near the Davis section.

served for them near the Davis section on the list. Immediately after the re-interment of ex-President Davis' remain interment of ex-President Davis remain the procession will march to Gettys burg Hill, where the memorial exercise of the Hollywood Association will take place. Rev. L. R. Mason will offer prayo-and Captain Frank Cunningham will sing "All Hall the Power of Jesus Name."

The badges to be used by drivers of carriages bearing the members of the Association can be had of Mrs. E. D. Hotchkiss, No. 9 east Franklin street, on and after next Monday.

Some Came on Bicycles.

The eighty miles of not overly level and smooth roads between Farmville and Richmond were traversed on bicycles yes terday by Messrs. W. P. Venable, editor of the Farmville Herald; J. M. Venable and H. B. Baldwin, in nine and three-quarter hours. They came by the way of Powhatan Courthouse, and arrived here at 2:45 P. M.



A WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Fullness after Meals, Vomitings, Sickness of the Stomach, Billows or Liver Com-plaints, Sick Headache, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Lourness of Spir-its, and All Nervous Affections.

To cure these complaints we must remove the cause. The principal cause is generally to be found in the stomach and liver; put these two organs right and all will be well. From two to four Pills twices a day for a short time will remove the oril, and restore the sufferer to sound and lasting health.

Vernon will undertake their annual trip to Mount Vernon on June 2d, when they OMPANY

11. 13. 15 and 17 east Broad.

RICHMOND, Wednesday May 24, 1893. There's only one possible way to

get along without a REFRIGERA-TOR, and that is to have a good ICE CHEST. We can furnish either. The price may be trifling or much, as your requirements and taste dictate; but bear in mind that The North Star is the best REFRIGERATOR made, Four price hints-

For \$9. Size-26 inches wide; 17 in.

depth, 43 in. high.

For \$11.75. Same, with porcelain watertank, pretty faucet and cup rest.

For \$16.55. Size 23 in. wide; 21 in. deep; 47 in. high; with water tank. This one will hold about 25 pounds of ice For \$17. SIDEBOARD REFRIGERA TOR. 30 in. wide; 19 in. deep and 65 in. high; with porcelain-lined water

tank. Mirror on top.
ICE CHESTS for all wants, for in-stance, one 26x17x27 inches costs you One 48x29x42 inches—blg enough for a green grocer—costs \$13.50.

500 Mexican Hammocks are ready at Soc. Full size, full strength, pretty colors.

The hammock show here is enough to make you lazy to look, Basement.

We used to get our New England TAFFY one case at a time. It takes two cases a week now. 190 a box.

100 gray and black SKIRTS. with bias plaited ruffle, go on sale this morning at 59c. A substantial

saving. For wrappers and dresses-Barred and lace stripe Muslins. Short lengths, but plenty of any. The

price 10c for 20c quality. Four special drives in Dotted Swisses to-day-lee, 18, 25 and 25c. The latter is usually @c. To-day a literal offering of imported Persian Mull comes to you at 10c a

These hints from a white goods stock exceptionally varied, elegant

42-inch Flouncing embroidered in color. Neat, handsome, fine. Price-halved; that's all. Usually \$1 to \$2.50. Today 65c to \$1.25.

and big.

Cream India Mull, embroidered with silk. Value \$2.75. The to-day price \$1.25. Hamburgs, 2c a yard or \$1 or between. New Bourdor Laces-new lot, new designs. Black; pure silk, 59c to \$1.60. Cream Bourdon Net with Venice design.

Today of 150 PARASOLS, of the

Of shot Faille, with two ruffles; various shades. The \$5.50 sort made \$3.50.

Cream and white Turk satin and lace. \$10 sort made \$6.

Crepe de Chine, made up of puffs of prettiness. \$8 sort made

One of the newest Belknapschiffon in Shell design, with lace. Best price has been \$9.87. Duplicated at \$6,50.

India Silk and lace; fanciful, handsome combinations. \$14 sort

made \$9.75.

Millinery newest insures millinery business. High art and price moderation complete the trio of reasons why the great work force is as big as ever and as busy. Take Elevator.

Bathing Suits came yesterdayfor ladies, for children, for men.

THE COHEN CO.

LECTURE.

Rev. THOMAS DIXON, Jr., the noted Baptist preacher of New York city, will deliver his celebrated lecture.

"The Almighty Dollar,"

AT MOZART ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, MAY 29th, 8:30 P. M.

Admission to cents. No extra charge for reserved reats, which can be had at M. B. Ramos & Co's music store Thursday, Friday and Saturday next and at box office. Mozart Hall on MONDAY, May 2th. Admission tickets exchangeable for reserved seats.

Crab Meat! Crab Meat!

We have this day accepted the exclusive agency of Messis, Pickett & Co.'s famous LYNNHAVEN BRAND FRESH famous LYNNHAVEN BRAND FRESH CRAB MEAT. We will receive our supply daily from them at Norfolk, Va., thus giving us crab meat each day that is pure, fresh and unequalled. Their CRAB MEAT stands at the head, and has been pronounced to be, by all the leading hotels and restaurants, the purest and best on the market. Their daily capacity is 1,500 pounds.

For sale in quarts and gallons by me.

For sale in quarts and gailons by me.

This meat makes delightful deviled crabs, salads, patties, croquettes, soups, &c. Receipts furnished free on applica-

GEO. B. BULL,

SECOND MARKET. Phone 505.

PILES Remedy Froe. INSTANTABLIEF, Find care in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no suppository. A victim tried simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sefferers. Address J. R. REVER, Res. 3196, New York City, E. E.

WOODWARD &

Dry Goods Store

A Word With You About

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS

Probably 29 Dress Lengths, this season, and in every respect de Anxious to sell them we have made exceedingly low prices on the entire lot

LOOK OVER THE LIST. 4 Patterns Silk and Wool Dress Goods, Persian Effects, in Old Blub, Old Ross Tan and Gray. Reduced from \$15 to \$10

6 Patterns Silk and Wool Mixtures in Two-Tone Effects, in the following com-binations: Heliotrope and Green, 043 Elis-nul Tan, Old Rose and Green. Reduced from 45 to 16 per pattern. 2 Patterns Changeable Bengalines in Reseda Green, Old Blue and Heblatepe and Light Green. Reduced from \$15 to \$10

3 Patterns Novelty Dress Goods in Moire Effects, Reduced from \$18 to \$3

4 Patterns Fancy Bengalines, Silk and Wool, with Gray, Green, Tan and Cade Blue Grounds. Reduced from \$14 to pa

5 Patterns Royal Pointelles in Licht Green, Light Gray and Old Blue. These have narrow stripes of white and picduced from \$10.50 to \$7.50 pattern. 1 Pattern Striped Bengaline, Grand With Amber Stripe of Gold and Brown, Reduced from \$10.50 to \$7.50 pc.

1 Pattern Plaid Bengaline, with Change able Green and Brown Ground, with old Rose and Gold Plaid. Reduced from 1000

to \$7.50 pattern. 3 Patterns Epinclines in Tan and Grave, with Self-Colored Dut. Reduced from \$5 to \$7.50 pattern. 5 Pieces English Cheviots in Mani-

nated Colorings, Reduced from 11.30 to \$1 per yard. 3 Pieces Changeable Sterm Diagonals in Light Colerings. Reduced from \$1.5 1.2 to \$1 per yard.

MEN'S HALF HOSE. Men's Superfine Balbriggan Half Hose, very clastic and with extra-local bole-manufactured expressly for Westward & Lothrop-all sizes from 9 to 11 laches. Men's Undressed Balbrianan Half Hose, double soles, medium weight, all sizes) to 11 inches, 25c. pair.

FOR MILSUMMER WEAR. Men's High Grade Zephyr Shirts, Pho-and Red Rule Stripes, and Blue, Red and Pink Cross-Bars on White Ground, 13

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

So Much Attention to Our

Tailoring Department

in these columns that we have not given much space for

Furnishings,

but we have them.

Lisle and Balbriggan Underwear, Negligee Shirts, Socks and Neckwear of every conceivable shape.

We are still in the field with

Miller's Unexcelled Hats

and as for straws, you will find on our tables such shapes as will suit

Worsteds and

from 50c. up to the finest. Cheviots,

H. WHITLOCK & SONS,

Serges for Suitings.

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE. my7-su,we,frtf

The Richmond Transfer Co

General R. R. and Steamship Ticket Tickets to the World's Fair!

Tickets to Europe!! Tickets to All Points!!! Baggage Called for and Checked to Destination.

PULLMAN CITY TICKET OFFICE Rooms on ocean steamers secured without Rooms on ocean steamers secreteed out to passengers.

Time and trouble saved by purchasing your tickets at this office.

First-class carriages with intelligent drivers in livery furnished for pleasure driving. Magents on at incoming trains to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Information cheerfully given by letter of otherwise.

W CARRER President,

A. W. GARBER, President, Office, 901 east Main-Stable Phone, 437.